Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

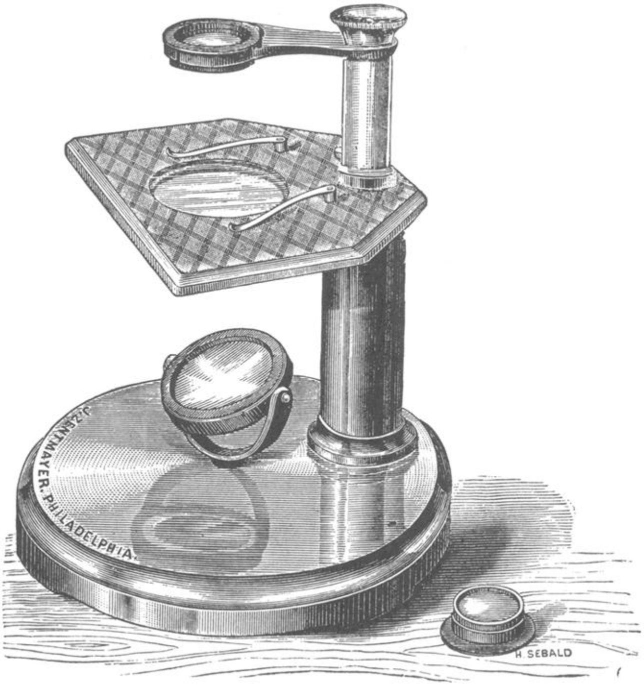
We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ZENTMAYER'S DISSECTING MICROSCOPE.

This instrument was chiefly designed to meet the requirements of Prof. J. F. Rothrock, of the University of Pennsylvania, in his botanical classes, but it is quite sufficient for general dissecting purposes. It is made entirely of brass, handsomely polished, and consists of a circular base five inches in diameter, upon which stands a stout pillar supporting a commodious stage four by five inches in dimensions. The stage has a recessed circular opening one and three-quarter inches in diameter, holding a removable glass disk, for which suitable dishes can be substituted for dissecting in fluids.



Removable spring clips are provided for retaining objects under observation. The stage is only three and one-half inches high, and extensive enough to afford comfortable support to the hands in working. The plane mirror has complete movement and an opaque white back for modified illumination.

The lenses are held by a socket in an arm affixed to an upright rod sliding and revolving in the pillar supporting the stage, admitting ample adjustment and turning aside. A novel spring-clamp construction within the pillar permits a very smooth and sensitive movement, easily effected and controlled by a large milled head on top of sliding rod. The instrument complete, has a dissecting system of two single lenses respectively of one inch and three-quarter inch focus, forming by combination a doublet of two-thirds inch focus, giving amplification from ten to twenty diameters.